

## **Treatments To Change Male Papaya (*Carica Papaya* L.) To Productive Trees**

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**Abstract:** One of the most problems of papaya growers is the appearance of high percentages of non-productive seedlings could not be identified among females or hermaphrodites till overing. This forces grower to root up them after flowering, wasting time more than 6-8 onths and high costs of field management and labors. Three types of papaya trees were btained according to flowering habit. The female and hermaphrodite trees were higher, inner in diameter hold fruits larger than those of naturally adult changed males. The male ees had long flowering racemes and flower later than females and hermaphrodite.

Simple and practical methods, including: topping (removing apical bud) as main treatment, moving male panicles, beheading (cutting stem to one meter above land) and girdling emoving 5 cm of bark circle, were done during different growth, flowering and fruiting periods

young male papaya non productive trees to change them to productive trees at Alexandria-Egypt. The data indicated that topping (which is investigated on papaya for the first ie) during early flowering period was the most effective treatment and 75% of toppec males ld terminal Long stalked fruits appeared on the flowering raceme on the young male seedlings in the first season (2001), while the seedlings completely changed to produce fruits h very short neck on the top of stem without appearance of any male flowers in next season 002), which showed 100% changing male seedlings to productive perfect. Percentages of

le papaya frees were stable in the present study for the variety, while female and miaphrodite (perfect) and total succeeded trees differed according season. The data icated the presence of four papaya types not only three: compl male, completely nale and hermaphrodite trees and trees changed trees with male racemnes ended with rmaphrodite single flowers. High nutrition values and low seeds number was found in fruits changed male trees which make them highly available for fresh consumption ndeasing yield needed for papain enzyme extraction, food processing and medical industries. li the increasing demand of papaya for fresh consumption and developing industries, it is recommended to apply the reached findings by small papaya growers to save money, time till venng and to increase field production and returns and encouraging raising small projects.